

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALISTS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"The Guilt of the Rebellion."

From the Nation. Mr. Greeley, as we attempted to show last week, struck a formidable blow at the theory that there was any moral guilt in the Rebellion when he volunteered to become bondsman for Jefferson Davis. The few shreds of the doctrine which were left were carefully removed on Monday last by an article in the Tribune showing that the Rebellion was a "civil war," in all respects like the War of the Revolution, and that therefore the punishment as traitors of persons engaged in it would be cruel or improper. During the progress of the struggle this view of the position of the Confederates—we ought not in decency to give up calling them "Rebels"—was vehemently urged both by the Southern themselves and by foreign orators and writers. When Americans, led on by the Tribune, filled the air with reproaches against Europe for not sympathizing with the North, our claims to this sympathy were stoutly denied, on the ground that the war was a civil war like the Revolution of 1776, that the issue was simply a political issue, and that it was impossible to tell which of the parties was in the right till the contest was brought to a close; and therefore, the English maintained that in the meantime they were justified by every consideration in giving their sympathy and countenance to "the weaker party."

To this our reply, and the reply of our friends all over the world, was that the Southern attempt at revolution differed widely from the revolution of 1776 in this, that the South revolted against a Government under which it had voluntarily placed itself, and from which it had received no injury, and that the avowed and sole object of the revolt was not political independence simply, but the perpetuation of human slavery over half the American continent; not freedom for the revolters, for that they had, but bondage for others; not, in short, the object which had made almost all preceding rebellions justifiable and glorious, but another and most detestable one—the creation of a political system based upon the doctrine that God had made the poor and weak to be the cattle of the rich, bought and sold and bred for simple gain. The Republican press, to its honor, never tired of dwelling on this distinction between the Rebellion of 1776 and the Rebellion of 1861. It was by the aid of this distinction that we won the support of the best and purest men of European countries; it was this that supported the Lancashire operatives under their privations; and it was this, too, that comforted hundreds of thousands at the North when the tide of suffering and sorrow had risen so high that no merely political gain seemed worth the prolongation of bloodshed and devastation. The Tribune, too, which has all along been the great preacher of "moral ideas" during the war, rendered good service in upholding it, though often exceedingly weak as to the political value of the Union, on "the guilt of the Rebellion" it never ceased dilating.

It now appears, however, that there was no guilt in the Rebellion whatever. There was no legal guilt, for there can be no treason, it appears, committed in "a civil war;" and if Davis & Co. could make a civil war without legal guilt, how could they incur moral guilt? If they had a right to make war on the United States at all, they had a right to make it for any object that seemed good to them. It is none of our business to spread our social and political theories on foreign soil at the point of the sword. We should not be justified in declaring war against Great Britain in order to rescue her agricultural laborers from degradation. The reason why we made war on the South was because the soil in which it sought to lay broad and deep the foundation of its accursed system was American soil; because the men engaged in this detestable attempt were American citizens; because the laws they broke were American laws; because the shame of their doings was our shame, and because their success would have proved to the remotest ages a hateful monument of our dishonor. We ask any honest man in the country to look back to 1862 and 1863, and think if, in those dark and trying hours, he was not supported and consoled by this consideration? If, when armies were giving way, when fleets seemed powerless, when Copperheads were joyous, when the whole civilized world was either mocking or pitying us, he did not draw confidence and courage from the consciousness that there was, after all, a moral element in the struggle, such as no other war ever had; that the Rebellion was not simply a legal dispute, but a crime, and that the Rebels were not simply base publicists, but unscrupulous slaveholders raving for "niggers" and cotton.

The overthrow of this theory by the Tribune and the assimilation by it of our position to that of England in 1776, and the position of the South to that of the revolted colonies, if acquiesced in by the public, will certainly be recorded in history as the most remarkable piece of self-stultification on record. Self-stultification, too, is a very mild term to apply to it. Future generations will argue, and argue with reason, that there could not have been much moral sense left amongst a people who, after treating rebellion for four years as the blackest crime ever committed, when it was all over that it was any crime at all. Decency requires that we should keep up the humbug, if humbug it be, till our wounded and crippled have died off, and the flies of our blattering moral newspapers have been removed out of sight. The world can stand a good deal of hypocrisy, because the hypocrite, as has often been said, at least respects virtue; but knavery which impudently avows and laughs over its own cheats, and more than that claims for itself a place amongst the virtues, the world cannot stand.

Rumored Reduction of the French Army—Does It Mean Peace?

From the Herald. In our issue of Thursday we duly chronicled the information received per the Atlantic cable that the French Government had already taken steps greatly to reduce the standing army. We have no reason to doubt the correctness of the information. If asked, however, whether such a movement warrants belief in a lasting European peace, we should feel compelled to reply with a greater amount of caution.

Few who have made themselves acquainted with the turnings and windings of European diplomacy, or who at all understand the feelings of the different populations—few such persons will deny that it was the Exposition, the Exposition chiefly, the Exposition alone, and not the sagacity of Lord Stanley, the genius of Disraeli, nor the gracious intervention of Queen Victoria, which saved Europe, on the occasion of the late Luxembourg dif-

culty, from the horrors of war. Peace at almost any price was necessary while the Exposition lasted. Peace was secured, and although the terms were not in every respect just such as Napoleon and the French people could have wished, they were on the whole as reasonable as, in the circumstances, was to be expected.

The Exposition, however, will be got over, and the suppressed feelings of the French people will burst forth with greater violence than ever. The claims to the Rhine boundaries are revived. If they are revived, Germany will resist them with greater determination than before. France, on the other hand, will respond with unanimity and enthusiasm to the Emperor's call. If difficulty on this or any kindred question should arise between France and Prussia—and that such difficulty will arise before next spring is more than probable—no Exposition will prevent the combatants from entering at once into fierce and terrible conflict. Napoleon, though past the prime of life, is vigorous enough for another campaign, and we may depend upon it, if occasion shall offer he will not shrink the responsibilities of war. So long as France is to be ruled by Napoleon that rule must be sanctioned by success. The sad termination of the Mexican business, and the snubbing administered by Bismarck, render it necessary that something be done to recover prestige. In spite of these rumors about reduction, we have reason to believe that the French Government is in the market, making large purchases of arms. What can this mean, if it does not mean that war is at least a probability in the spring of next year?

General Sherman and the Indian War.

Lieutenant-General Sherman will not fulfil his recent intention of going to Europe, on account of the Indian troubles. This he explains in a letter to the citizens of New York, who have offered him a public reception in view of his departure. With his usual practical sense, the General concludes to remain in his department, where it is momentarily feared that the Indians "may combine and do infinite mischief," and where our commanders are daily called upon "for protection at a hundred places hundreds of miles from each other." Daily telegrams inform us that the savages are executing wrath far and wide, and letters and despatches bear complaint that our troops, as at present posted, are even more inefficient than inadequate to protect the lines of travel in the Territories. For all that the army does to prevent him, the Indian is a safe marauder; and there is no prospect, we fear, that his evil strategy and tactics will not continue to be keen thorns in the sides of his pursuers. Perhaps we should say his oppressors, since it is understood that the Indian taxes our time, temper, and means just in proportion as we vagabondize him by a swindling misgovernment. As often as our contractors and agents sell him, he makes the nation pay for it, till every emigrant in his neighborhood is made to feel that he is the most reckless and remorseless of tax-gatherers. The Government agents and the army cannot bleed the Indian quite so badly as, upon bitter provocation, he is able and willing to bleed us. He is a wild enemy, with all the wilderness in league with him, and he is master of the science of ambush. While our territorial armies, five thousand strong, are weakly partitioned out to guard distant points on the line of emigration, the Indian has crept up between them, and burned and wasted settlements by the dozen. The value of the guard duty performed by General Angur or General Hancock does not yet appear great as compared to the amount of ravage so easily committed by the red men, who are still far from doing us all the harm that is possible. Have we not heard it calculated that it costs us one hundred United States soldiers, at a price of \$100,000, to get rid of a single Indian? Reflecting that the agency frauds have rendered it harder to conquer savages than to reform them, this funeral rate does not appear implausible; but suppose we pay after this fashion the entire bill for an outright Indian war, lasting a couple of years? Mr. McCulloch may have to complain that the national debt cannot be reduced meanwhile, and our people have once more occasion to reflect that the painted savages, though they appeal to us with horrible indecorum, have rights which it will pay their unpainted brethren to respect. The way of the national transgressor is hard, as this chronic Indian fever attests; and we must take the hint once for all, and mend our manners in dealing with the savages. As a shrewd warrior, General Sherman will be glad enough if he escapes the embarrassment and perplexity of a combined insurrection of the tribes. He, at least, does not talk gibberish of exterminating them, well knowing that he has to deal with a people of three hundred thousand, number than the Bedouins, and familiar with the secrets of a country as savage and strange as themselves. The General is candid in saying that "being pressed from every quarter, the Indians have become nervous, excited, and in some cases positively hostile." There is no anger in his statement, from which we infer that he, too, is convinced that the "wards of the Government" have been maltreated, and that we owe it to them to accomplish justice to prevent further war and to send money to avenge ourselves for the sake of a few scalps.

The war on the Platte has fully opened, however, if we may believe the last telegram. There is a general panic along this route, and the Indians, we are told, laugh at the infantry sent to protect the railroad workmen. Wholesale robberies and burnings, and other such baneful signs occur in the report, and a sinister impression is conveyed by the statement that the Indians line the bluffs on both sides of the Platte, whereon spotted tails are camped, his ponies in "a deplorable condition," and his young men on the war-path, though he professes peace. Moreover, the Territory of Montana is aroused by rumors of massacre, and General Meagher is rallying a volunteer force, with the incentives of revenge and booty. To credit all the stories we hear from the Territories, and especially those to the prejudice of the Indians, would be merely rash, remembering what mercurial and panic-stricken influences have so often ruled our border to its disgrace. We are not yet able to judge what provocation the citizens of Montana have received, for the telegrams do not inform us; but we are fearful that the "pale face" will be again to blame for first outraging his red brother, and then seeking red revenge for an imaginary wrong. There may have been mischief on both sides, but surely nothing has occurred that will excite the apparent thirst of the people of Montana to repeat the bloody misdeed of Colonel Chivington.

The Growing Grain Crops.

From the Times. The reports in our exchanges from all parts of the country, south and west of New York—where the growing grain crops are sufficiently far advanced to enable fair estimates to be formed—as to the harvest prospects are highly encouraging.

There is a uniformity of statement in them such as we never remember to have seen. They agree, almost without an exception, that while the continued wetness, and the consequent lateness of the season, has damaged various kinds of fruit in the higher latitudes, and has been a discouragement to the cotton planters in some of the Gulf States, the wheat and corn crops in South Carolina, Northern Georgia and Alabama, Northern Mississippi and Arkansas, have never given better promise. The breadth of ground, too, that has been sown, is far greater than the most sanguine had ventured to hope.

From Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana, and Michigan, the accounts are equally cheering, and the estimate there cannot probably be made with the same accuracy as in the more genial climate of the Southern States, where the crops are in many places already fast approaching maturity. The speculators in a deficient harvest even now begin to show a feebleness in the knees, which is highly consoling to consumers. Yesterday there was a further downward tendency in flour. And among the upholders of extortionate prices there was a signal lack of confidence, which shows they are not quite sure whether even the anticipated "crust" on which they have depended so much—looking to a long continuance of wet weather—will stand them in good stead. Western and State flour was yesterday fifteen to twenty cents lower, and only a moderate business was done. Ten or twelve days of fair, clear weather would make a tumble in prices which would astonish the most steadfast believer in a continuance of famine prices.

Aside, moreover, from the calculations formed upon what has been, undoubtedly, a backward spring, there is the very strongest ground for believing that speculators in grain have either been led to buy too freely, or to the extent of the wheat and corn fields this year in the South, or that they have conspired together to keep up prices at all hazards. In our Southern exchanges also we find similar statements, which it is impossible to regard as exaggerations. The farmers of the South have no reason to represent their condition as being any degree better than it actually is. The reports, too, come from such a variety of sources, and are so clearly made up without any previous consultation or consort of sentiment among the authors, that they cannot well fail to carry with them a conviction of their perfect trustworthiness. It has to be admitted, of course, that much of the prospect which is now bright and assuring may be clouded over before the harvest comes to be gathered. But what is important to keep before the eyes of consumers is, that they should not be driven into any rash contracts at high prices, just at this moment. Everything, including the hoarding up practised by the speculators themselves, favors a decline in breadstuffs, which shall be marked and sweeping.

Parties—Sects—Journals—Organs.

From the Tribune. Little great men raised to important stations find organs convenient and their utterances soothing and satisfactory; but that is all. In the long run, the organs are more likely to mislead them or to prejudice their policy than to render them any substantial service. In our judgment, an administration which should resolve at the outset to have nothing like an organ, and sternly adhere to that resolve, would improve its chances of abiding success.

And it is much the same with a great party. The ability of a journal to help it depends on its preserving a substantial independence. When the public comes to know that a journalist will always do and say just what his party is prepared to approve—that he is a mere servitor of party—"not Mr. Buchanan, but a platform"—his support is taken as a matter of course, and carries with it no moral weight. "The ox knoweth his master," is the popular comment on his most fervid and zealous commendations of his party's principles, measures, or candidates. So, substantially, with a religious journal's denominational proclivities. Be it Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Unitarian, or whatever, every one knows beforehand about what its editor will think and say on any topic or occurrence affecting his Church's prosperity, policy, or good name. Knowing that he will "deem this side always right, and that stark naught," you take his advocacy or his reprobation purely as a matter of course. He could help it far more by being its independent monitor than by such absolute subserviency.

The Independent (in spite of its name) was started as in some sense an organ of the Congregational (Orthodox) Church. It had, for a time, four clergymen of that order as its joint editors. When they left, it found "one of the same sort" sufficient to replace them all. When he retired, a layman succeeded, who is still its editor. It gradually became a free, unsectarian religious journal, insisting on conformity to the Divine Law in all things, but attaching less and less importance to the peculiar tenets and ordinances of the sect of which its editor and publisher are still members, until at length it felt even the imputation of sectarian fealty a fetter, and deliberately repelled it. Henceforth, the Independent is not distinctively Congregational, but commends "whatever things are pure," wherever it may chance to find them.

Hence the Congregationalists, at their late Convention, repudiated the Independent as an organ, and resolved to establish one to take the place it has vacated. This is right all round, save that we don't believe an organ desirable otherwise than as a convenience aforesaid. The Independent can do the Congregationalists more good as an outsider than as an organ, and will be a far more acceptable sheet to the great body of the reading public; while an organ can be started and run on a title of the capital, intellectual and pecuniary, that is needed to sustain such a journal as the Independent.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, In receipt to-day of an invoice of FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC., ETC., Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Dore. "Last Rose of Summer," and "Family." "Romance and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art.

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

(LATE F. LAMMEYER'S), N. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS. PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

MAY 15, 1867. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 15, 1867, the following Resolutions and Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, in a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and that there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is deemed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer seven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz:— The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit; Three hundred dollars for the second; Two hundred for the third, and One hundred for the fourth. The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the essays have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE H. BOKER, SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdie House," 10th Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the election of State Officers. As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee, GEORGE W. HAMBERLEY, F. JOHNSON, Chairman, J. BOBBY DUNNISON, Secretaries.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

DARNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, per share, due on and after May 21.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in stock on and after May 20, at the rate of FIFTY CENTS per share. The shares for stock dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

SCRIP Certificates will not be entitled to any interest or dividend, but will be convertible into stock when presented in full payment of Fifty Dollars. Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 228 & THIRD STREET.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867. The Board of Managers has this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT, or ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, clear of United States and State Taxes, payable on demand.

BOLIMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1867. The Subscribers to the New Stock of this Company, in the terms of the Prospectus, dated August 29, 1866, are hereby notified that the balance due on their subscriptions, if not paid on the 1st of June next, will carry the whole interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Full payment will be required on the 21st of October, 1867. BOLIMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1867. A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors, W. H. JUDSON, Jr., Cashier.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1867. NOTICE TO LOAN HOLDERS.—City Loans, maturing July 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office, with accrued interest to date. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PALMETTO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867. The stockholders of the PALMETTO PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office, No. 42 WALNUT STREET, on the 10th of June at 12 M., to take into consideration the leasing of the property.

ROBT. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TREMONT COAL COMPANY.

No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, May 30, 1867. The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of the TREMONT COAL COMPANY, due on and after that date, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.

GEORGE H. COLKET, Treasurer.

POST OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29, 1867. The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamer HENRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 1, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing.

OLD RYE WHISKIES!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET, WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various makes of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date. Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Extension Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths. Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, No. 807 CHESTNUT STREET, (Below the Girard House).

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS

BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, LACES, ORNAMENTS, FRAMES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE IS REMOVED FROM THE OLD STAND TO No. 11 South NINTH Street, 3

R. L. KNIGHT & SON, No. 807 CHESTNUT STREET, (Below the Girard House).

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS. We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC., ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, 117th Corner ELEVENTH and VINE STS.

GARFIELD'S SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS. For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents, PAUL & FERGUSON, No. 15 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF Fine Spanish Olives, For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by JAMES R. WEBB, 81st Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH STS.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! INCORPORATED 1864. COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY, DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal. THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT. JOHN GOODYAR, SECRETARY. HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season. Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city. West Philadelphia, Manassas, Toga, Frankford, Birdsboro, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office, No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH and WILLOW STREETS. NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND HANOVER STREET. LOREARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS., FINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMAS E. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., BELL WARE Avenue, first west below Noble Street, PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 1, 1867. 52 IMPD

THE OLD STAND REBODELLED

NEW STORE FOR FINE CLOTHES. Entire new stock of Fine Cloths, Furs, &c. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15, 1867. Having taken the old established Store No. 803 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Haggerty, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at reasonable prices as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the facilities of our new store, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices. A call is respectfully solicited. HAINES & LEEDS, 817 IMPD No. 806 MARKET STREET, JOSEPH HAINES, WALTER S. LEEDS.

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV. THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CRELE brand PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, &c., and more than all parts of the city at \$6.00 per ton; superior LEHIGH at \$7.75. Each of the above articles was warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be sent to No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Emporium, or to the WASHINGTON AVENUE.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 314 CHESTNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORES. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurements at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 76 CHESTNUT Street, 1111